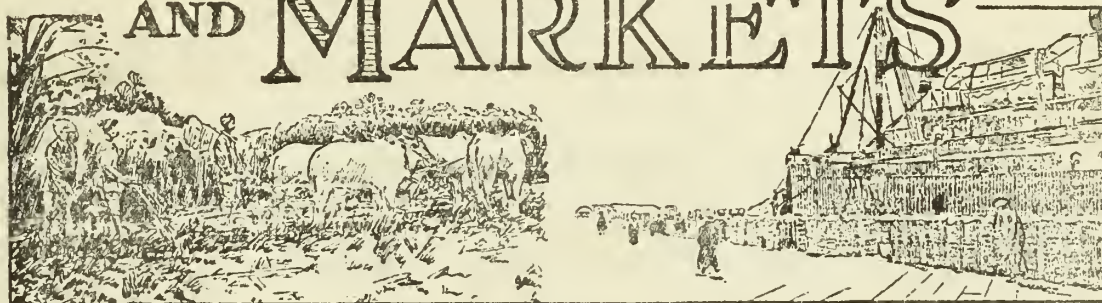


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

COTTON SITUATION IN INDIA

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L A T E C A B L E S

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Sixth series of 1935 London wool sales closed October 4 with crossbreds active and prices firm, but merinos barely steady. Compared with the closing of the fifth series on July 25, superior greasy merinos were 5 percent higher, average greasy merinos 2.5 percent lower, superior scoured merinos 5 percent higher, and average scoured merinos and fine greasy crossbreds on a par. Medium greasy crossbreds were 7.5 percent to 10 percent lower, and low greasy crossbreds on a par. Fine and medium scoured crossbreds were 5 percent lower and low scoured crossbreds on a par. All qualities of lambs' wool slipes were par to 5 percent higher. Fine sheep's wool slipes were on a par, with medium and low 10 percent higher. Bradford buyers took most of the crossbreds, but merinos went mostly to the Continent.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N S

Summary of recent estimates

Estimates of the 1935 wheat production in 41 countries remained practically unchanged during the past week, the total of 3,044,059,000 bushels comparing with 2,949,473,000 bushels harvested in 1934 by the same countries. The total rye production of 22 countries remains at 887,920,000 bushels as compared with 846,727,000 bushels reported by the same countries in 1934.

The wheat situation in the Danube Basin

The 1935 production of wheat in the Danube Basin is placed at about 300,000,000 bushels; according to the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, but latest official estimates total only 282,000,000 bushels. The 1934 crop amounted to 251,284,000 bushels and the five-year average for 1929-1933 was 323,036,000 bushels. The quality of the new crop is said to be good in all the Danubian countries except Rumania.

The exportable surplus of the Basin this year is estimated at 36,000,000 bushels. Actual exports during the first three months of the 1935-36 marketing year amounted to 7,154,000 bushels, more than half of which originated in Rumania. Prospects for marketing the surpluses of Hungary and Rumania appear quite favorable, since these countries have already secured protected or assured markets for all their available supplies. Bulgarian and Yugoslav wheat will have to face direct competition on world markets. Negotiations have been in progress, however, whereby Czechoslovakia, although needing no imports of wheat this year, may buy Yugoslav wheat for resale in western Europe. Payment would be made with industrial goods on a barter basis and the deal would be in accord with the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav commercial treaty stipulating a purchase each year by Czechoslovakia of 4,000,000 bushels of wheat from Yugoslavia.

The various organizations for stabilizing wheat prices in the Danubian countries continued their activities during September. Up to August 15, the Bulgarian Grain Monopoly had purchased about 2,900,000 bushels of wheat, of which about 2,400,000 bushels were still on hand. Market prices in Hungary were considerably above the minimum established by the Government at the beginning of the 1935-36 marketing season. No intervention was necessary, therefore, on the part of the commission officially authorized to maintain the minimum price by purchases on behalf of the Government.

Lack of export outlets for Rumanian wheat resulted in illegal sales at prices under the fixed minimum during late July. In August and September,

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prices advanced, however, above the minimum, several trade agreements with foreign countries having been effected. Unfavorable prospects for the corn crop also tended to strengthen wheat prices. Little new wheat was delivered to the Yugoslav Privileged Export Company up to September 1, it is reported. Prices remained firm and no important stabilization purchases were made.

Drought and frost damage caused a shortage of seed in several sections of the Basin, and all the countries have distributed seed to farmers. The Rumanian and Yugoslav Governments have been trying to replace poor varieties with better types of wheat. It is hoped that the exportable surplus of Yugoslavia will soon consist entirely of the "Bankuti" wheat, which was secured from Hungary. Such wheat has been especially successful in the latter country from a cultural point of view and because of its good baking qualities.

Recent developments in the French wheat market

The wheat problem in France, created by excessive supplies, has been simplified, if not definitely relieved during recent months, according to a special report from the Paris office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Under the Government program set forth in the wheat law of December 24, 1934, large quantities of grain were disposed of by denaturing, exporting, and through the establishment by the Government of a security stock. With the new crop estimated to be below annual domestic requirements, a further absorption of surplus supplies is anticipated.

Previous to December 24, 1934, legislation had provided a fixed price for 1934 wheat and the carryover wheat from the 1933 crop. Denaturing and exporting were already going forward slowly, but increased activities and greater financial resources were needed in order to handle efficiently the unwieldy accumulation of wheat. The prices then fixed encouraged illicit sales and resulted in decreased returns to the farmers and inequities to the milling trade. Sales of this "bootleg" wheat afforded a strong argument for getting the new law passed, which provided the increased funds so sorely needed.

On August 1, 1934, the supply of old crop wheat was about 79,000,000 bushels above the normal year-end carryover. With the 1934 crop above domestic needs, the supply situation appeared as follows:

<u>1934-35 supplies</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Crop of 1934	338,000,000
Colonial imports	15,000,000
Normal carryover	24,000,000
Surplus carryover	79,000,000
Total	456,000,000

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<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Average domestic requirements	323,000,000
Reduction through Government program, including security stock of 22,000,000 bushels	81,000,000
Normal carryover	24,000,000
Surplus carryover	28,000,000
	<u>456,000,000</u>

Although the security stock is being held off the market, it still constitutes a part of the total wheat surplus which amounted to about 74,000,000 bushels on August 1, 1935. Final figures for the 1935 crop are not yet known, but placing the crop at about 275,000,000 bushels, the situation may be statistically summed up as follows:

	<u>Bushels</u>
Crop of 1935	275,000,000
Colonial imports (approximate)	14,000,000
Normal carryover from previous year	24,000,000
Surplus carryover from previous year	28,000,000
Security stock	22,000,000
Total	<u>363,000,000</u>
Less: Annual domestic needs	<u>323,000,000</u>
Apparent surplus on August 1, 1936, assuming no exports	40,000,000

If a normal carryover on August 1, 1936, is deducted from the 40,000,000 bushels remaining, a surplus carryover of 16,000,000 bushels would result. If, however, the security stock is regarded as something apart from ordinary commercial supplies, it may be deducted and a carryover of 18,000,000 bushels results. This would be about normal. In all probability, the Government stock will be held back to the last and any surplus carried over will be in official hands and therefore less important as a market factor.

In spite of the improved statistical position on August 1, 1935, resulting from government activities and the small crop in prospect, prices fell to low levels in late July and early August. A strong upward reaction set in later, however, and in early September the market was relatively firm. Indications point to a normal market in the winter and spring months, but 1936 crop prospects will influence prices during the closing months of the season.

The French wheat market has for some time been dependent to a great extent upon official regulation. Up to December 24, 1934, the wheat market had been supported through fixed minimum prices and the disposition

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of wheat supplies through other channels than the manufacture of flour within the country. The new law removed the minimum price, but continued the other supporting measures, which gained in efficiency and importance through the increased financial resources voted by the Government. Denaturing and exporting were subsidized and besides the purchase of a security stock, the Government promised to "take over" all old wheat offered on July 1, 1935, at a price equal to the average price prevailing during the first six months of 1935. The price of wheat carried over under contract from 1933 remained fixed at 131.50 francs per quintal (\$2.37 per bushel) and 1934 wheat purchased for the security stock was maintained at 97 francs (\$1.75 per bushel). Thus "free" wheat was that grain which had not come under any storage contracts with the Government. During the spring and early summer months of 1935, millers were obliged to use certain percentages of the grain stored or carried over, but in June of this year it was finally declared that all the grain from the 1933 crop had been used.

With the funds available for removing the surplus, the Government planned to attack the problem on three fronts, and on May 25, 1935, had purchased or authorized utilization of the following:

	<u>Bushels</u>
Denaturing	25,000,000
Exportation	36,000,000
Security stock	<u>22,000,000</u>
Total	83,000,000

It is now estimated that this program has been nearly completed and some 83,000,000 bushels of wheat have been disposed of, including, however, the "security stock," which is still available if needed. Since the new crop will not meet domestic requirements, for the first time since 1931, the surplus problem is no longer considered to be serious, and the law of December 24, 1934, is regarded as having been generally successful. It is thought that little more than a normal carryover will be on hand at the time of the 1936 harvest.

One interesting feature of the new law was the interpretation given to the phrase "taken in charge." As was stated, the Government agreed to take in charge all grain offered on July 1, 1935, at the average price prevailing during the first six months of 1935 and there was much speculation as to whether or not this meant outright purchase. If the 1935 harvest had been a large one, this probably would have been done, but as it appeared small enough to permit the absorption of much of the surplus stock, it was declared that all grain offered would be "taken in charge" by the Government and storage contracts would be issued on it. By compelling millers to incorporate it in their grist

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as a percentage of their total grindings and by fixing a price at which it had to be purchased, the obligation of the Government was considered to have been fulfilled. The growers were protected and disposal of the surplus provided for at little cost to the Government. The price taken as the average for the first six months was originally computed at 79 francs per quintal (\$1.42 per bushel), but was later raised to 88 francs per quintal (\$1.58 per bushel). This latter figure seemed more fair, since purchases of free wheat for the security stock had been made at 84 francs per quintal (\$1.51 per bushel), and there were storage and other risks that should be taken into account so that those who helped to support the market by withholding their grain would not be penalized.

At present there are two categories of wheat in France, "free" and "taken in charge." There is no fixed price or milling obligation on the former. On the "taken in charge" wheat there is a fixed price and millers have to incorporate 25 percent of this wheat in their grindings. It is not known definitely how much wheat has been taken in charge, but on August 1, 1935, the amount was estimated at about 39,000,000 bushels.

In addition to formal legislation carried out by law and decree, other governmental activity has been instituted to support wheat prices. When prices of free wheat fell in late July to 62 francs per 100 kilograms (\$1.12 per bushel), f.o.b. Paris, it was reported that country sales were being made at 50 francs (\$0.90 per bushel), which was low compared with rates previously fixed. The Ministry of Agriculture therefore announced on August 4 that steps would be taken to relieve this situation. An arrangement was made with the Bank of France to place credits at the disposal of the Agricultural Credit Banks for funds to be advanced on wheat held in storage. With the milling percentage of taken-in-charge wheat placed at 25 percent, millers were permitted to use 75 percent of free wheat instead of 50 percent as formerly decreed. An extra demand for free wheat was thus created which tended to make the market firm and reduce the disparity between quotations on free wheat and the fixed price of wheat taken in charge.

In connection with the milling percentages, considerable interest has been shown by the grain trade in milling certificates. These certificates are issued to millers when purchases of taken-in-charge wheat are made. A certain amount of flexibility is permitted; otherwise each miller could only obtain certificates for the required percentage by purchasing the type of grain he desired wherever it might be located. In cases of surplus or deficit of a type needed, useless cross shipments would be necessitated. Consequently, millers may acquire certificates from each other; one not having purchased his quota may secure a certificate from another who has secured more than his allotment or percentage. On such

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certificates regular quotations are made which indicate the difference between the prices of free wheat and the several types of stored wheat. Because of special conditions surrounding these dealings, the price of the certificates is not an exact index of this difference but is useful in showing the cost of stored grain to millers and in calculating prices of flour.

Cash advances are made to cooperatives storing wheat and to individual producers upon application to the branches of the Agricultural Credit Bank. For wheat from the 1934 crop, the advances are 50 francs per quintal (90 cents per bushel) for wheat stored by cooperatives and 40 francs (72 cents) for grain held by individual farmers. For 1935 wheat, the advances are 45 and 35 francs (81 cents and 63 cents per bushel), respectively, permitted in proportion to the rise of the wheat market. Under the influence of these subsidiary activities of the Government, it is reported that the wheat market picked up rapidly during August. The futures market, which had long been closed, has had new rules prescribed and was opened on September 2.

The storage of 1935 wheat under contract will be in line with the previous system whereby the Government paid a premium to holders. Wheat under contract is subject to the orders of the Government. Only a certain portion will be allowed on the market at a given time, so that sales may be regulated. It is not yet known how much wheat will be contracted for, but if it amounts to any great amount there will be three classes of wheat in France: Free, taken-in-charge, and 1935 wheat in storage.

It now appears probable that during the winter and spring months governmental activity will be restricted to carrying out the program laid down. Stored wheat will be sold gradually, fixed prices will be maintained on taken-in-charge wheat, and the prices of 1935 wheat in storage may be fixed if the free market should decline unduly. In addition, the use of foreign wheat will continue to be prohibited by the application of the milling percentages.

The Shanghai wheat market

Domestic wheat prices continued to advance on the Shanghai market during the week ended September 27, according to the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, but the flour market remained steady. The high prices quoted on foreign wheat caused Shanghai millers to show greater interest in securing domestic wheat. Arrivals at Hankow were larger in September than in August, but no shipments of domestic wheat had been made to Shanghai. After December, the Chinese wheat supply is

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expected to be very short. With only 40 percent of the Shanghai mills operating, stocks of flour showed some reduction during the week. The mills which closed during the previous week were reducing their flour stocks and buying domestic wheat. It was expected that they would re-open in a few days.

The price of Australian wheat from New South Wales, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included for October shipment, was quoted at 97 cents per bushel. Domestic standard wheat for October delivery was 83 cents per bushel, November delivery 85 cents. Domestic flour for October delivery was 96 cents per bag of 49 pounds, November delivery 98 cents; Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, \$3.52 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Rye and maslin in the Danube Basin

The 1935 rye and maslin production of the Danube Basin is still estimated at 60,000,000 bushels, according to the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This compares with 52,233,000 bushels harvested in 1934 and a five-year average for 1929-1933, of 69,252,000 bushels. The estimated surplus available for export is now placed at about 2,500,000 bushels, which is considerably under earlier estimates. The reduction was caused by the unsatisfactory corn prospects in Rumania and Hungary. Furthermore, the relatively high domestic prices now prevailing make it unlikely that actual exports will amount to as much as 2,500,000 bushels, even though Austria's small crop will necessitate large imports of rye this season. During July-September, exports totaled 169,000 bushels only, the larger part of which originated in Hungary and was shipped to Italy. There was a general scarcity of offers on Danubian markets in September. Rye was in great demand in Hungary by feeders who often found it difficult to fill their needs.

The Bulgarian Grain Monopoly had secured up to August 15 less than 200,000 bushels of rye and maslin from the 1935 crop. Exports may be adversely affected by a recent decree which stipulates that rye can be exported from Bulgaria only upon payment of 100 percent of the sales price in freely exchangeable foreign credits to the Bulgarian National Bank at the official exchange rate.

It was recently announced in Hungary that the payment of the so-called "compensation premium" on exports to Italy had been discontinued. Later it was announced that no more export permits were to be issued for rye until further disposition. Should this prohibition remain in force through the season, it is unlikely that rye exports from Hungary will amount to as much as 236,000 bushels during 1935-36.

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FEED GRAINSSummary of recent feed-grain information

The 1935-36 barley production in 30 countries for which estimates are available is 1,256,091,000 bushels, an increase of 9 percent over the 1,152,582,000 bushels reported by these countries in 1934-35, when they represented over 80 percent of the Northern Hemisphere barley crop, exclusive of Russia and China. The production in the 2 North American countries was about twice the 1934 outturn. Production in both Europe and Asia is lower than that of last year by 5 and 9 percent, respectively. The African crop is also well below that of 1934.

The 1935-36 oats production in 25 countries reported to date is 3,044,480,000 bushels, or 34 percent above the 1934-35 production when it represented about 88 percent of the Northern Hemisphere oats crop, exclusive of Russia and China. The North American production was about 91 percent above the 1934-35 crop. The European production is 1,359,512,000 bushels as compared with 1,386,554,000 bushels last year. Production in Africa is 41 percent below the 1934-35 oats crop, while in Asia it is well above that of last year.

The 1935-36 corn production in 9 countries, which last year represented about three-fourths of the Northern Hemisphere corn production, exclusive of Russia, is reported at 2,686,034,000 bushels compared with 1,975,661,000 in 1934-35, and 2,834,571,000 bushels in 1933-34. Estimates are available for 5 European countries which represent about 70 percent of the European corn crop, exclusive of Russia. The total production in these countries is reported at 405,843,000 bushels as compared with 518,284,000 last year. No official estimate of the Italian crop is available but unofficial reports indicate a smaller crop than last year.

An increase in corn acreage in Argentina is expected during the coming season provided weather conditions are favorable for planting. Drought has prevailed in the principal corn producing regions but on September 26 and 27 most of the Province of Cordoba, the northern part of the Province of Buenos Aires, and the southern tip of the Province of Santa Fe received one-half to three-fourths of an inch of rain. Additional rains on September 28 in the Province of Cordoba and Santa Fe and the northern part of the Province of Buenos Aires will enable plowing for and planting of corn which has been delayed by the drought. No significant rains in the northern Province of Santa Fe and Entre Rios districts were reported. Corn exports from Argentina continued at a level of about 5,878,000 bushels per week during September compared with an average of 4,352,000 bushels in September 1934. See trade table on page 512.

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COTTON

Japanese cotton textile industry active

The Japanese cotton industry during August maintained about the same level of activity as in July, according to Fred J. Rossiter, Acting Agricultural Commissioner at Shanghai, quoting Consul Howard Donovan at Kobe. Exports of piece goods declined only slightly while the domestic market showed some improvement. The future outlook, however, is uncertain as evidenced by such facts as purchasing of cotton by spinners on call, by continued agitation among small spinners for increased curtailment of production, and by voluntary restriction of production among weavers in some districts.

The August imports of raw cotton, which amounted to 148,127 bales (of 500 pounds) were smaller than those in any month since August 1932. The August imports were made up of 74,560 bales of Indian, 50,843 American, 5,000 Chinese, 10,156 Peruvian, 2,373 Brazilian, 4,439 Egyptian, and 756 bales from all other cotton-growing countries. The total cotton purchases from the new American crop up to the end of August were between 175,000 and 200,000 bales as against 400,000 by the end of the same period a year ago. These purchases were made for early delivery; forward purchases were made in small quantities and none for delivery later than November. The price of cotton during August moved further in favor of Indian Akola in comparison with the price of American cotton. Thus, while during June the price of American cotton was 20.3 percent higher and during July 21.2 percent higher than that of Indian, in August the figure increased to 25.2 percent.

In view of the uncertainty concerning the future outlook of the Japanese piece goods trade, the amount of cotton purchased by the spinners during August was only sufficient to satisfy consumption needs. About 30,000 bales of American spot cotton were purchased in August. Consumption of all raw cotton in July totaled 265,000 bales and practically the same amount was purchased in August. Mill activity during this month declined by 27.5 percent in comparison with that of July.

By the end of August the cotton stocks amounted to 457,000 bales, of which 302,000 bales were Indian and 110,000 American; the available total was the lowest in five years. By the end of July stocks of raw cotton on hand consisted of 582,000 bales compared with 632,000 bales at the end of June of this year and 886,000 bales at the end of July 1934.

Domestic demand for yarn and piece goods improved during August due to higher prices for rice and silk. On the other hand, export demand for yarn was dull. Spinners during August sold 65 percent of their yarn production and all their cloth output. They were making a profit of about \$5.86 per bale on fine counts, losing \$2.05 per bale on medium,

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and were breaking even on 20 and 22-count yarns. Producers of piece goods were losing .0029 cent per piece on fine goods and making .058 cent profit per piece on heavy goods. In view of the increased difficulties in exports of piece goods, large spinning mills are reported to be considering manufacture of tablecloths, sheets, shirts, and other made up cotton goods. Despite these difficulties and the pessimistic view taken by exporters during the past two months, exports of piece goods were maintained at high levels. During August exports totaled 224,107,000 square yards as against 226,304,000 square yards in July. If the present level of exports is maintained during the last four months of 1935, Japanese piece goods exports will be nearly 10 percent above 1934. British India, the Netherlands East Indies and Africa are, at the present time, Japan's best customers. Exports to Egypt have been heavy recently, due to the fact that the tariff will be raised soon. Exports to China and Manchuria have also increased.

Chinese consumption of American cotton declines

It is expected that the 1935-36 Chinese cotton crop will amount to about 2,600,000 bales as against the estimated crop of 2,985,000 bales in 1934, according to Fred J. Rossieter, Acting Agricultural Commissioner at Shanghai. The crop acreage was reduced by about 20 percent, due primarily to drought conditions in North China at planting time and to some extent to floods in the Hankow area during July. The available information indicates also that this year's production of Lingpao and other American types of cotton will be about 50 percent below that of last year.

China's 1934-35 mill consumption of raw cotton is estimated at 2,235,000 bales, which is only 35,000 bales less than during 1933-34. However, the consumption of American cotton declined by 125,000 bales and Indian by 115,000, while that of Chinese increased by nearly 200,000 bales. The following table shows Chinese cotton consumption by country of origin:

	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>Bales of 500 pounds</u>	<u>Bales of 500 pounds</u>
Chinese.....	1,664	1,863
American.....	335	210
Indian.....	250	135
Egyptian.....	19	25
Others.....	2	2

The preliminary raw cotton imports of China during the period October 1934 through September 1935 are estimated at 130,000 bales of American, 100,000 Indian, and 26,000 Egyptian, in comparison with 1933-34 imports

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consisting of 300,000 bales of American, 223,000 Indian, and 21,000 Egyptian. The total Chinese cotton exports during 1934-35 amounted to 70,000 bales as against 146,000 bales during the preceding year. On September 30, 1935, the estimated foreign raw cotton stock in China amounted to 60,000 bales of American and 15,000 bales of Indian as against 150,000 and 41,000 bales, respectively, on a similar date a year ago.

During the past two months Japanese mills in China have been using a larger percentage of Chinese cotton in place of American. It is expected that until about the end of December consumption of foreign cotton will continue at a low level. By that time China's long staple cotton will have been depleted and mills will be compelled to use foreign cotton for high count yarn. Whether a larger amount of American and Indian will be used will depend upon the prevailing prices at that time. No change is anticipated in import duty on raw cotton at the present time.

During the next few months efforts will be made to increase China's cotton acreage, especially in North China. Farmers are expected to be encouraged to plant more cotton. Efforts are also being made to increase production of long staple cotton. However, considering China's own needs for such cotton, it seems doubtful at the present time that China will be able to grow it in such quantities as to become also a factor in the export of staple cotton.

The 1935-36 mill consumption is estimated at 2,200,000 bales to be made up of 1,800,000 bales of Chinese, 250,000 American, 150,000 Indian, and 25,000 bales of Egyptian cotton. In North China the demand for yarn during the new crop year is expected to be smaller than that of a year ago, showing a slight improvement in the Yangtze Valley, while in South China the demand for yarn is expected to equal that of the past year. Yarn exports are expected to show a further decline.

Piece goods imports into China continue to decline. For the 1934-35 crop year they are about 10 percent below the preceding year. It is possible that the import duty may be increased on piece goods during the 1935-36 crop year.

International trade in cotton

August is the first month of the United States cotton trade season. Exports from each of the principal exporting countries, the United States, Egypt, and India, for August 1935 were well below those of the same month in both 1934 and 1933, and also lower than the average for that month in the years 1923 to 1932. Once each month, beginning with this issue, statistics will be published showing the exports of raw cotton from the principal

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sources of export, together with the amount going to each of the chief importing countries. Such a tabulation is shown on page 513, giving the destination of the cotton exported from the principal countries during August 1935, with comparisons for earlier years.

TOBACCO

Chinese tobacco industry expanding

The 1935 production of flue-cured tobacco in China is now estimated at 150,000,000 pounds, according to radioed advices from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. That figure is somewhat below earlier expectations on account of unfavorable weather during July and August, but compares with a 1934 crop of 140,000,000 pounds and with the 1930-1933 average of 116,000,000 pounds. The quality of this year's crop is reported about average but below the 1934 quality. Production of flue-cured tobacco for 1935 in Manchuria is estimated at 5,000,000 pounds compared with 3,000,000 pounds for 1934.

The past three years have witnessed a decline in the Chinese consumption of American flue-cured tobacco. This decline has been accompanied by an increase in the consumption of Chinese flue-cured leaf. Total consumption of flue-cured tobacco in China during the year ended June 30, 1935 is estimated to have been somewhat below that of the preceding year, but still at a high level.

Present indications are for little or no change in the total consumption of flue-cured tobacco in China during 1935-36. Present trends, however, suggest that the use of domestic leaf may expand. The Chinese flue-cured tobacco acreage for 1935 reached a record figure and prices paid to farmers so far this year are above those of a year ago. Returns secured from tobacco production appear to favor that product as against returns from competing crops. Under the conditions indicated a further expansion of acreage is not unlikely in both China and Manchuria.

Chinese imports of American leaf tobacco in the year ended June 30, 1935, amounted to slightly more than 35,000,000 pounds against about 65,000,000 pounds in 1932-33. Present stocks of American flue-cured tobacco in China are below those of a year ago despite the curtailed utilization in 1934-35. Stocks of Chinese flue-cured leaf are about the same as those of last year.

Available information indicates that the factory manufacture of cigarettes in China during 1934-35 was about 5 percent below that of the

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preceding year. This is believed to be partially offset by an increase in the number of cigarettes produced by individuals upon which the stamp tax was not paid. Production in Shanghai factories, which turn out about two thirds of the national total, reached 734,000 cases in 1934-35 against 779,000 cases in the preceding year. The decreased use of American flue-cured tobacco is evidenced by the fact that sales of tax stamps for grade 1 cigarettes, which contain a high proportion of American tobacco, fell from 16,800 in 1933-34 to 3,100 in 1934-35. Factories are reported to be using an increased proportion of Chinese flue-cured tobacco instead of American in all of their blends, as well as larger quantities of native sun-cured leaf. Little or no American leaf is utilized by individual producers.

The 1935 flue-cured tobacco acreage in Manchuria was 15 percent larger than the preceding year and further acreage increases are expected in 1936, according to the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Cigarette consumption in Manchuria during 1934-35 was at a high level and indications are that the present rate of consumption will be maintained during 1935-36. Domestic requirements of flue-cured leaf are estimated at 33,000,000 pounds annually. The 1935 crop will, therefore, have to be supplemented by imports to the extent of approximately 28,000,000 pounds, assuming no material change in stocks. The bulk of the import requirements of flue-cured leaf are supplied by China with smaller amounts by the United States.

The Manchurian Government is much interested in expanding the production of flue-cured tobacco. While the utilization of American seed and improved methods may eventually enable Manchurian growers to replace imports from China it is believed that considerable quantities of American flue-cured will still be needed in the manufacture of the better quality cigarettes. Some increase in total consumption of cigarettes may also be expected to partially offset increased production.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Foreign raisin and currant crops increase

Raisin production in the Mediterranean Basin is 25 percent larger in 1935 than last year and one third larger than the five-year average, 1929-1933. According to N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Attache at Paris, the combined production from Spain, Turkey, and Greece will be 119,000

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short tons compared with 95,300 tons in 1934. Old-crop stocks in producing countries on August 1 of this year, however, were small and consequently will not be much of a factor in the new season's trade.

The importance of this increase in raisin production in the Mediterranean Basin can be partially estimated from the fact that in recent years roughly one half of the total production of the chief producing countries outside of the United States is grown in this area. The size of the Iranian (Persian) crop is uncertain, although estimates have been made placing production the same as last year, or 40,000 short tons. Australia has a smaller crop this year, which has been estimated at 50,000 short tons compared with 56,000 tons in 1934. A fair picture of the 1935 raisin crop in important foreign producing countries can be obtained by combining the production of Spain, Turkey, Greece, Australia, and Iran. The total is 209,000 short tons or about 9 percent larger than 1934 and about 21 percent larger than the five-year average of 1929 to 1933.

A large part of the raisin crop in the Mediterranean Basin is exported. The bulk of exportable surplus is consumed in Europe, the five countries of the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France receiving most of the exports. From the 1934 production of 95,300 short tons, Spain, Turkey, and Greece exported a total of approximately 88,300 tons, of which 73,000 tons were taken by the above five countries. This year the total exportable surplus in the Mediterranean Basin is figured at 112,600 tons. Out of this surplus 93,500 tons, or about 20,500 tons more than last season, should be available to the five important consuming countries. In other words, the principal markets of Europe may receive 28 percent more raisins than last year from the Mediterranean Basin.

As far as Iran (Persia) is concerned, a considerable quantity was exported under subsidy from the 1934 crop, of which about 12,000 short tons reached European markets. If the 1935 Iranian crop is as heavy as reported, and if, as expected, the Iranian Government is able to pay larger subsidies than it did during most of the last season, there may again be competition on European markets from this source.

The current crop of Greece, which in some years is as much as three fourths the combined foreign raisin production, is estimated at 148,000 short tons for this season compared with 146,000 tons in 1934. While the exportable surplus is again heavy this season, it is questionable if exports will exceed or even equal the 75,800 tons shipped during 1934-35 on account of the slightly larger quantities of Australian currants on the British markets and the heavy supplies of raisins in general. Prices probably will be lower than those of last season but at present there is much resistance on the part of Greek producers to the reducing of values.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Australian currant production is also larger this year with an estimated production of 22,400 short tons compared with 19,600 tons in 1934. The combined currant production of Greece and Australia for the 1935 crop is about 3 percent higher than last year and 16 percent higher than the 1929-1933 average. See table, page 515.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

German hog production turns upward

Total hog numbers in Germany, as of September 4, 1935, are placed at 22,610,000 according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner H. E. Reed, at Berlin. That figure represents an advance of 12.9 percent over the returns registered in June 1935, but it is still 9.7 percent below the total number reported in September 1934. The current figure also is the smallest total for September recorded since 1929.

An expansion in German hog numbers is suggested by the returns reporting 1,059,000 sows in farrow. That figure represented a decrease of about 15 percent under June numbers but was about 6 percent larger than the number reported in September 1934. This increase over last year indicates larger German hog marketings during the last half of 1935. See tabulation of September census returns on page 515.

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COTTON SITUATION IN INDIA

The Indian cotton industry appears to be gaining in general activity, according to Consul H. S. Waterman at Bombay. The consumption of Indian cotton by Indian textile mills is up by about 13 percent as compared with the previous year; exports have increased by about 20 percent, and imports show a rise of nearly 40 percent. Cotton stocks at Bombay are steadily declining. The carry-over of the cotton crop at the end of the season just ended was expected to be lower than that of a year ago. It is estimated at not more than 440,000 bales (of 500 pounds) as against approximately 960,000 bales at the end of August 1934. According to the final estimates of the Government of India, the total yield of 1934-35 is expected to be 3,845,600 bales or approximately 3.25 percent lower than that of the past season. Prices in recent month, however, have tended to weaken, largely as a result of American developments.

COTTON SITUATION IN INDIA, CONT'D

The imports of American cotton during the past two years were very low, but in the period February - May, 1935, were higher than for the corresponding period of 1934. The outlook for American cotton is considered to be favorable. There has been a decrease in the yield of staple cotton grown in the Gujerat and Punjab districts and it is anticipated that more American cotton will have to be imported, provided prices continue to compare favorably with price of Egyptian and Indian cotton. Steps are being taken to improve the quality and quantity of long staple cotton grown in India and researches in this and other directions are being made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Crop statistics

According to the revised estimates of the all-India cotton crop, published by the Government of India, the area under cotton for the year 1934-35 was 23,830,000 acres as against the final revised figure of 23,739,000 acres in 1933-34 and 22,483,000 acres in 1932-33. The estimated yield was about 3,845,600 bales, as against 3,976,000 bales in 1933-34 and 3,748,800 bales in 1932-33. On the basis of the Government's crop estimates, the average yield per acre was about 81 pounds compared with 84 pounds during the previous year. Private estimates of the cotton crop obtained from the various cotton firms at Bombay range from 4,280,000 to 4,638,400 bales, and are based on the opinions of cultivators and figures of cotton pressed and ginned in the various districts. It is pointed out that the private estimates are regarded as more reliable. a/

The Indian Central Cotton Committee of Bombay has classified the Indian cotton crop of 1934-35, according to the length of the staple, on the basis of the Government estimates, as follows:

<u>Staple</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>Bales of 500 pounds</u>
Long staple	over 1 inch	40,800
Medium staple	7/8 inch to 1 inch	913,600
Short staple	5/8 inch to 13/16 inch	537,600
Short staple	below 5/8 inch	2,353,600
Total.....		3,845,600

a/ The difference between the Government and private crop estimates is to be kept in mind in view of the following considerations: the reported 1934-35 exports and consumption amount to 4,872,000 bales, while the Government reported the 1934-35 crop and carryover amount to 4,805,600 bales. This leaves no place for the reported 1935-36 carryover of some 400,000 bales, and it actually calls for an import of 66,400 bales. On the other hand, by accepting the 1934-35 private crop estimate, the reported 1935-36 carryover would be insured. Otherwise, either the 1934-35 exports and consumption are too high or the Government 1934-35 crop estimate is too low.

COTTON SITUATION IN INDIA, CONT'D

According to Government sources, the consumption of Indian cotton by Indian mills from September 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935, was 1,587,200 bales as compared with 1,366,400 bales during the corresponding period the preceding year, showing a gain of about 220,800 bales. The quantities of Indian cotton consumed by Indian mills during the past several years (ending August 31) are given below. The figures for the year 1935 cover the period from September 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935, only.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Bales of 500 pounds</u>
1923-24.....	1,468,754
1924-25.....	1,739,742
1925-26.....	1,588,654
1926-27.....	1,633,741
1927-28.....	1,417,079
1928-29.....	1,593,262
1929-30.....	1,898,475
1930-31.....	1,815,487
1931-32.....	1,877,117
1932-33.....	1,888,739
1933-34.....	1,869,061
1934-35(September-May).....	1,587,354

If consumption during the last three months continued at the rate established during the first nine months of the year, the total consumption during the whole year would amount to approximately 2,116,000 bales, or roughly 13 percent over the actual consumption during the previous year.

Exports

According to Indian foreign trade statistics, there has been a considerable expansion in the exports of Indian raw cotton to foreign countries during the last year, the Consul states. Japan is the principal buyer of Indian raw cotton, and the largest supplier of cotton textiles to the Indian market. In accordance with a trade convention between the British and the Japanese Governments, known as the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, which went into effect on January 8, 1934, Japan is under an obligation to buy at least 1,200,000 bales of Indian cotton in order to ship to India the maximum quota of 400,000,000 yards of cotton piece goods permissible under the agreement. It is, however, open to Japan to take any lesser quantity of cotton from India with a corresponding decrease in the quota of piece goods, calculated as the basis of 2,000,000 yards for each deficit of 8,000 bales (of 500 pounds) of raw cotton. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, Japan took 1,608,468 bales as against 817,891 bales in 1933-34 and 867,234 bales in 1932-33. (See table, page 510.)

Raw cotton exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 277,558 bales during the year ended March 31, 1935 as compared with 273,446 bales during 1933-34. However, these figures compare very well with those of 1932-33 when the exports were barely 131,864 bales. The exports to Italy showed some

COTTON SITUATION IN INDIA, CONT'D

improvement, from 208,566 bales in 1933-34 to 222,199 during the year under review; similarly, shipments to Belgium increased from 115,387 to 123,545 bales. On the other hand, exports to Germany, the Netherlands, France, China, and other countries, were less than during the preceding year. The total exports of cotton during the year 1934-35, however, rose by 573,202 bales to 2,756,602 bales.

Imports

The statistics of the import trade in raw cotton show that the importations of American cotton have declined to a very large extent. During the fiscal year 1934-35 a total of 7,338 bales was brought into India as against 36,404 bales in the preceding year of 1933-34 and 205,144 bales during the year 1932-33. While the import trade in American cotton has fallen to this extent, imports of cotton from the African countries has increased (see table, page 510). The shrinkage in the imports of American cotton into India during the past two fiscal years is attributed to the higher price of American cotton in comparison with other foreign growths. It is also attributed to the shut-down of a number of local textile mills which were using large quantities of American cotton. A type of Indian cotton, similar to the quality of American cotton usually imported into Bombay, was being consumed in the place of the latter. During the latter part of the present year, however, owing to the shortage in the crop, a larger quantity of American cotton had to be imported. There has been a good demand for American cotton since January and about 32,000 bales have been imported into Bombay.

The American cotton usually sold at Bombay is Strict Middling and Strict Low Middling of 15/16 inch to 1 inch staple. The American Middling of 15/16 inch staple is equivalent in quality to a type of Indian cotton known as "Cambodia;" "Surat/Navsari" and "Sind-American" are next in quality.

Stocks of American cotton at Bombay are said to be sufficient only for the next three months, and the trade looks forward to a better business during the coming months, the Consul reports. According to the figures published by the East India Cotton Association, the total purchases of American cotton from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935, were 50,510 bales, while the arrivals against these purchases amounted to 47,146 bales up to July 4, 1935.

The July prices of American cotton and those of similar types of Indian cotton are compared below:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Price per pound</u>
	<u>Cents</u>
American Middling 15/16 to 31/32"....	15.51
Cambodia.....	14.88
Sind-American.....	14.51
Surat/Navsari.....	14.18

COTTON SITUATION IN INDIA, CONT'D

The prices quoted on African and Brazilian cotton range from 16.34 to 18.66 cents per pound. The quoted prices include the import duty of about 1.125 cents, and other charges for delivery at the Bombay docks.

It is believed that the turnover of the type of cotton known as "Sind-American" will be larger than during the present year, and might affect somewhat adversely the consumption of American cotton. Should the price parity become favorable, the trade in American cotton may not be affected by the availability of larger supplies of Indian staple cotton. Judged from the reported low stocks of American cotton in Bombay, and the increased consumption of this cotton during the past few months, it is generally anticipated that the demand will not fall short of that of the current year.

Cotton research in India

The growing and marketing of Indian cotton is receiving an increasing amount of attention from the Government of India according to the Consul. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, which was constituted in 1921, is conducting researches into the cultivation and marketing of Indian cotton in order to effect improvements in quality and yield. It undertakes the testing and classification of cotton and yarn spun from the various strains of indigenous cotton and issues technological bulletins and circulars relating to its work. On the basis of work done so far, the Committee seems to have come to the conclusion that the growing of longer staple cotton should not be the sole aim of Indian farmers, but that their policy should be to evolve new, improved varieties suitable to the specific conditions prevailing in the various cotton districts. Some interest has been aroused recently by certain experiments which are being made at the Technological Laboratory of this Committee to explore the possibility of further use of short staple cotton and waste in manufacturing staple fibre and artificial silk (rayon) yarn.

Lancashire and Indian Cotton

The Indian Central Cotton Committee is also collaborating with the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee and Shirley Institute at Manchester, which are making efforts to increase the consumption of Indian cotton by British textile mills. It is anticipated, the Consul states, that India will be able to ship a larger quantity of Indian cotton to the United Kingdom. The exports of raw cotton to the United Kingdom show a slight increase of about 3.5 percent during the fiscal year 1934-35 as compared with the preceding year. During the 1933-34 cotton season the total takings of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom amounted to 273,446 bales as against 122,082 bales in the 1931-32 season.

COTTON SITUATION IN INDIA, CONT'D

INDIAN COTTON: Exports by countries of destination and province
of origin, 1932-33 to 1934-35
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Country or province	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
<u>Destination</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
United Kingdom.....	131,864	273,446	277,558
Germany.....	119,961	196,824	121,466
Netherlands.....	29,855	51,986	37,309
Belgium.....	99,994	115,387	123,545
France.....	95,321	128,531	118,232
Spain.....	41,821	49,078	48,268
Italy.....	120,127	208,566	222,199
Greece.....	3,472	12,732	15,900
Ceylon.....	1,380	878	2,065
French Indo-China.....	2,518	13,951	11,110
China.....	107,220	269,414	113,259
Japan.....	867,713	817,891	1,608,468
United States.....	4,865	22,844	25,948
Other countries.....	8,426	21,872	31,275
Total.....	1,634,537	2,183,400	2,756,602
<u>Origin</u>			
Bengal.....	26,405	49,132	35,405
Bombay.....	923,888	1,062,495	1,418,090
Sind.....	576,424	897,810	1,120,663
Madras.....	47,103	80,062	117,981
Burma.....	60,717	93,901	64,463
Total.....	1,634,537	2,183,400	2,756,602

Compiled from official sources.

INDIA: Cotton imports by countries of origin, 1932-33
to 1934-35
(In Bales of 500 pounds)

Country	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
United Kingdom.....	2,723	18	6,200
Iran.....	3,953	3,916	3,266
Egypt.....	40,925	27,185	30,961
Kenya Colony.....	92,709	108,362	146,608
Tanganyika Territory.....	4,225	11,599	11,142
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan...	28,882	3,908	15,026
United States.....	208,141	36,404	7,338
Other Countries.....	1,147	783	6,254
Total.....	379,716	192,174	226,795

Compiled from official sources.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/...	113	101	109	104	114	120	98	94	101	95	d/78	e/31
Low c/...	89	82	83	78	83	83	79	82	77	71	d/57	e/62
Sept. 7...	107	94	105	97	114	114	88	89	91	85	f/67	g/66
14...	104	94	101	98	111	112	86	90	88	90	64	g/74
21...	104	99	102	103	111	119	86	93	84	94	62	81
28...	103	98	100	101	109	118	84	89	81	91	60	74

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ July 1 to date. d/ October and December futures. e/ November and December futures. f/ October futures. g/ November futures.

WHEAT: Weighted weekly average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/...	122	106	109	118	124	136	153	120	105	107	95	83
Low b/....	89	93	88	93	97	109	110	101	89	85	74	74
Sept. 7...	119	98	108	112	121	129	152	108	105	93	89	75
14...	122	101	109	113	124	131	153	112	104	98	89	76
21...	119	105	107	117	120	136	150	113	103	107	87	83
28...	117	106	106	118	118	136	148	113	103	105	88	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

b/ July 1 to date.

DANUBE BASIN: Production of rye and maslin, average 1929-1933, annual 1934-1935

Country	Average 1929-1933	1934	1935
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Bulgaria.....	14,452	9,921	10,629
Hungary.....	29,892	24,380	26,770
Rumania.....	14,716	8,307	12,992
Yugoslavia.....	10,192	9,625	9,842
Danube Basin.....	69,252	52,233	60,233

Belgrade Office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				BuenosAires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>b</u> /...	85	96	<u>c</u> /80	<u>c</u> /81	<u>c</u> /64	<u>c</u> /42	90	80	56	58	113	113
Low <u>b</u> /....	43	76	<u>c</u> /56	<u>c</u> /57	<u>c</u> /47	<u>c</u> /37	53	42	29	27	66	41
			Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.						
August 31.	80	76	79	72	63	37	89	45	53	27	101	67
Sept. 7...	80	77	80	74	62	37	90	44	56	28	105	64
			Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.						
14..	80	82	78	57	60	39	88	45	56	30	113	53
21	80	85	78	58	57	42	84	48	55	31	109	54
28	80	84	78	59	56	39	81	50	55	31	105	58

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown. c/ June to date.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1935, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1933-34	1934-35	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	July 1 to	1934-35	1935-36
	b/	b/	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	to	b/	b/
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States....	5,935	4,050	69	177	312	Sept. 28	1,663	2,719
Canada.....	1,547	14,453				Aug. 31	1,628	1,819
Argentina.....	23,781	20,129	d/ 14	d/ 248	d/ 23	Sept. 28	4,038	1,996
Danube coun. d/...	27,707	7,870	371	555	155	Sept. 28	2,947	5,073
Total.....	58,970	46,502					10,276	11,607
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States....	1,405	1,147	2	13	5	Sept. 28	32	139
Canada.....	8,336	17,407				Aug. 31	2,572	2,263
Argentina.....	20,385	44,072	d/ 613	d/ 583	d/ 0	Sept. 28	10,123	4,858
Danube coun. d/...	2,027	10	10	0	0	Sept. 28	10	30
Total.....	32,153	62,636					12,737	7,290
CORN, EXPORTS: e/	1932-33	1933-34				Nov. 1 to	1933-34	1934-35
United States....	7,259	4,382	0	0	0	Sept. 28	4,401	777
Danube coun. d/...	73,299	19,913	0	17	60	Sept. 28	17,114	14,911
Argentina.....	186,050	228,864	d/ 5,563	d/ 6,021	d/ 5,831	Sept. 28	210,463	225,889
South Africa d/...	12,610	8,553	518	118	842	Sept. 28	3,684	18,976
Total.....	279,218	262,192					235,662	260,552
United States imports.....	169	1,362				Aug. 31	416	33,465

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning November 1.

COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, August, average 1923-1932, 1934 and 1935, 1/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average 1923- 1932	1933	1934	1935	Average 1923- 1932	1933	1934	1935
Exported from	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
United States to	bales	bales	bales	bales	cent	cent	cent	cent
Germany.....	75	93	42	28	25	17	17	12
United Kingdom.	47	109	41	41	15	20	16	17
France.....	45	56	7	34	15	10	3	14
Japan.....	29	117	64	57	10	22	25	24
Italy	27	32	22	23	9	6	9	10
China.....	14	21	15	0	4	4	6	0
Other countries	67	103	62	58	22	21	24	23
Total.....	304	531	253	241	100	100	100	100
Egypt to								
United Kingdom	23	29	20	14	31	32	24	24
France.....	10	16	10	6	14	18	12	10
United States..	8	9	4	1	11	10	4	2
Germany.....	6	8	8	8	8	9	10	13
Italy.....	5	6	7	6	7	7	8	10
Spain.....	3	5	4	2/	4	5	4	--
Japan.....	2	3	8	1	3	4	9	2
Czechoslovakia	2	2	5	2/	2	3	5	--
British India..	1	1	5	3	1	1	6	6
Other countries	14	11	12	20	19	11	18	33
Total.....	74	90	83	59	100	100	100	100
British India to								
Japan.....	73	14	37	38	46	10	58	37
China.....	17	22	2	4	11	15	2	4
Italy.....	15	15	18	13	10	11	12	13
Germany.....	13	24	7	10	8	17	5	10
Belgium.....	12	23	7	4	7	16	5	4
United Kingdom.	9	21	12	18	6	15	8	17
France.....	9	9	5	6	6	7	3	5
Other countries	8	15	13	10	6	9	7	10
Total.....	156	143	151	103	100	100	100	100

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records.

1/ Bales of 478 pounds net with the exception of the United States which are in running bales.

2/ Not yet available. If any, included with "Other countries."

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at
Liverpool, September 20, 1935, with comparisons

Description	1935								
	July			August			September		
	26	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -									
Middling.....	14.06	13.79	13.41	13.57	13.10	12.85	12.56	12.70	13.32
Low Middling.....	13.34	13.07	12.68	12.85	12.38	12.13	11.84	11.98	12.68
Egyptian (Fully good fair)...									
Sakellaridis.....	16.69	16.70	16.76	16.92	16.54	16.46	16.71	16.69	17.25
Uppers.....	15.26	15.30	15.02	15.21	14.86	14.68	14.58	14.67	15.20
Brazilian (Fair)									
Ceara.....	13.44	13.17	12.79	12.95	12.48	12.13	11.94	12.08	12.76
Sao Paulo.....	13.86	13.59	13.20	13.36	12.89	12.54	12.36	12.49	13.17
East Indian -									
Broach (Fully good).....	12.06	11.69	11.30	11.34	10.68	10.43	10.36	10.48	11.00
Comra No. 1, Fine.....	11.50	11.19	10.74	10.78	10.02	9.77	9.68	9.80	10.32
Sind (Fully good).....	8.52	8.38	8.15	8.32	7.82	7.58	7.81	7.92	8.38
Peruvian (Good)									
Tanguis.....	15.31	15.03	14.65	14.81	14.34	13.99	13.79	13.93	14.61

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from the Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular. Converted at current exchange rate.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, and
London, October 3, 1935, with comparisons

Market and description	1935		1934
	September 26		October 4
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score.....	26.5	27.2	26.2
San Francisco, 92 score.....	28.0	29.0	28.0
Copenhagen, official quotation.....	22.9	22.8	18.0
London:			
Danish.....	28.3	28.2	23.5
New Zealand.....	25.6	25.8	15.4
Dutch.....	23.2	23.1	a/
Estonian.....	a/	a/	a/
Latvian.....	a/	a/	a/
Lithuanian.....	22.2	23.2	a/
Siberian.....	22.6	24.0	a/

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange.

a/ Not quoted.

RAISINS AND CURRANTS: Production in specified countries,
1929 to 1935

Country	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Average 1929- 1933	1934	1935 a/
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
RAISINS	short	short	short	short	short	short	short	short
Spain	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Valencia District	12.4	9.7	8.7	10.2	3.2	8.8	6.3	9.5
Malaga District...	8.4	7.9	7.6	11.0	8.3	8.7	10.5	9.0
Total Spain....	20.8	17.6	16.3	21.2	11.5	17.5	16.8	18.5
Turkey (Smyrna) b/.	62.0	38.9	29.7	71.6	60.7	52.6	53.0	73.0
Greece incl. Crete...	15.0	15.0	15.0	22.0	28.0	19.2	25.5	27.5
Total 3 countries	98.8	71.5	61.0	114.8	100.2	89.3	95.3	119.0
Australia.....	59.4	59.9	36.8	45.8	68.6	54.1	56.0	50.0
Iran (Persia) c/...	28.0	20.0	48.0	15.0	30.0	29.8	40.0	40.0
Total 5 countries	186.2	159.4	145.8	175.6	198.8	173.2	191.3	209.0
United States.....	215.0	191.7	169.0	262.0	195.0	206.5	171.0	d/
Total 6 countries	401.2	351.1	314.8	437.6	393.8	379.7	362.3	
CURRANTS								
Greece.....	143.3	147.4	73.7	142.2	125.1	126.4	146.0	148.0
Australia.....	21.2	21.2	19.4	19.1	18.3	19.8	19.6	22.4
Total 2 countries	164.6	168.6	93.1	161.3	143.4	146.2	165.6	170.4

N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Attache, Paris, France.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Slightly revised from previous estimates. c/ Rough estimates only. d/ No official estimate available.

GERMANY: Number of hogs on September 4, 1934, with comparisons
for earlier years

Date Sept. 1 to 4	Farrows under 8 weeks	Young pigs 8 weeks to 6 months	6 months to 1 year			Over 1 year			Grand Total
			Total	Brood sows		Total	Brood sows		
				Total	In farrow		Total	Total	
	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>
1929	5,373	8,290	4,287	652	363	1,654	1,208	737	19,604
1930	6,522	9,809	5,125	812	442	1,967	1,467	861	23,423
1931	6,804	10,980	4,391	569	276	2,173	1,661	901	25,348
1932	6,326	10,341	5,435	517	255	2,074	1,559	832	24,176
1933 <u>a/</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>b/</u> 24,650
1934	6,348	10,594	6,072	470	229	2,033	1,483	768	25,047
1935	5,832	9,652	c/ 5,190	528	283	c/ 1,806	1,405	771	22,610

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources.

a/ No census taken. b/ Estimate of German Statistical Office. c/ Excludes boars.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - Sept. 28, 1934 and 1935

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - Sept. 28, 1934 and 1935

Commodity	July 1--Sept. 28		Week ended			
	1934	1935	Sept. 7	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
GRAINS:						
Wheat <u>a</u> /.....	2,710	88	0	10	2	2
Wheat flour <u>b</u> /.....	5,494	2,928	66	160	122	146
Barley <u>a</u> /.....	1,663	2,719	1,038	69	177	312
Corn.....	1,212	55	0	0	0	0
Oats.....	32	139	1	2	13	5
Rye.....	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Jan. 1 - Sept. 28					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
PORK:						
Hams and shoulders.....	50,474	43,646	515	918	598	760
Bacon, incl. sides.....	16,382	5,362	16	81	144	56
Pickled pork.....	14,001	6,557	5	1	1	6
Lard, excl. neutral.....	366,017	78,852	432	240	539	489

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific Ports, wheat, none; flour 4,100 barrels, from San Francisco; barley 312,000 bushels; rice 2,073,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1933-34 to 1935-36

Country	Total shipments		Shipments 1935			Shipments	
	1933-34	1934-35	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	1934	1935
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North America <u>a</u> /.....	220,616	168,712	2,784	3,569	3,619	49,255	32,820
Canada, 4 markets <u>b</u> /.....	194,213	176,059	5,101	6,151	4,847	66,462	87,922
United States <u>c</u> /.....	37,002	121,532	170	124	148	8,204	3,016
Argentina.....	140,128	186,228	3,440	2,555	1,056	50,156	31,091
Australia.....	90,735	111,628	1,560	2,383	1,834	23,820	20,109
Russia <u>d</u> /.....	26,656	1,696	592	1,008	992	1,080	6,552
Danube & Bulgaria <u>d</u> /.....	15,872	4,104	456	10	296	408	1,946
British India.....	<u>c</u> /2,084	<u>e</u> /2,001	0	0	24	272	24
Total <u>f</u> /.....	494,092	474,369				124,992	92,542
Total European ship-						<u>e</u> /	<u>e</u> /
ments <u>a</u> /.....	401,560	387,752	7,688			88,896	59,624
Total ex-European ship-						<u>e</u> /	<u>e</u> /
ments <u>a</u> /.....	123,352	142,424	1,872			23,928	23,208

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Land trade not reported for April-June 1935. f/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies September 28, 1935, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month				Week ended			
		1933	1934	1935		1935			
		Aug.	Aug.	June	July	Aug.	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina..	Paper peso...	34.95	33.77	32.87	33.03	33.12	32.91	32.83	32.77
Canada....	Dollar.....	94.28	102.38	99.91	99.93	99.78	99.66	99.10	98.79
China.....	Shang. yuan..	28.07	33.93	40.40	38.68	36.86	37.39	38.39	37.48
Denmark....	Krone.....	20.12	22.62	22.05	22.13	22.18	22.05	22.14	21.95
Ireland....	Pound.....	450.27	506.51	493.49	495.77	496.99	493.84	492.82	491.82
France.....	Franc.....	5.37	6.66	6.61	6.62	6.63	6.59	6.59	6.59
Germany....	Reichsmark...	32.71	39.48	40.41	40.35	40.35	40.23	40.23	40.24
Italy.....	Lira.....	7.22	8.66	8.26	8.23	8.21	8.14	8.14	8.14
Japan.....	Yen.....	26.90	29.99	28.99	29.15	29.32	29.03	28.85	28.80
Mexico.....	Peso.....	28.11	27.73	27.78	27.77	27.75	27.76	27.76	27.75
Netherlands	Guilder.....	55.38	68.38	67.87	67.99	67.78	67.49	67.59	67.52
Norway.....	Krone.....	22.65	25.45	24.79	24.91	24.95	24.81	24.76	24.71
Spain.....	Peseta.....	11.46	13.80	13.70	13.73	13.73	13.66	13.65	13.66
Sweden.....	Krona.....	23.23	26.12	25.44	25.56	25.62	25.46	25.41	25.35
Switzerland	Franc.....	26.53	32.95	32.68	32.75	32.72	32.53	32.46	32.49

Federal Reserve Board

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, September 25, 1935, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended		
	September 26, 1934	September 18, 1935	September 25, 1935
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
GERMANY:			
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	17.46	18.80	18.80
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.....	19.00	19.09	19.04
UNITED KINGDOM: <u>b/</u>			
Prices at Liverpool 1st. quality			
American green bellies.....	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
Danish wiltshire sides.....	21.10	18.72	18.81
Canadian green sides.....	17.88	17.40	17.51
American short green hams.....	19.14	22.98	22.50
American refined lard.....	9.68	16.28	16.30

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer-to-wholesaler.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange.

b/ Week ended Friday.

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